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# 云南省怪蚤属三新种记述\*(蚤目:细蚤科)

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我国云南省的怪蚤属(Paradoxopsyllus Miyajima & Koidzumi, 1909) 跳蚤,迄今已有 4 种,其中除已知的绒鼠怪蚤(P. custodis Jordan, 1932)外,余 3 种均为新种。兹记述如下:

# 金沙江怪蚤 Paradoxopsylls jinshajiangensis 新种(图 1-8,24)

本新种以其可抱器突大致为锥形,可动突最宽处在中段以及 ? 第 VII 腹板后缘无明显凹陷略与规尼怪蚤 (P. grenieri Klein, 1963)接近。主要区别 ♂: (1)可动突自中段以上除后上角略倾斜外,基本等宽,前缘略凸,前端角尖,后缘自最长鬃以下直,而近缘种者自中段以上逐渐狭窄,前缘直,无前端角,后缘弧凸; (2)基节臼鬃显然低,位于抱器突的后下角,而近缘种者则位于抱器突后缘的中点附近; (3)第 IX 腹板后臂中段有 2 根长鬃,短鬃分布稀疏,生鬃区毫不膨大,而近缘种者中段鬃密集,生鬃区略向后方膨大,另外新种端部不向前折,而向后方延伸。新种 IX 腹板的这些特征除与下述长突怪蚤(P. longiprojectus)新种者相似外,与本属其它各种均可立即分开。 ♀第 VII 腹板后缘有一浅凹,凹以上略圆突而后斜上;近缘种者在浅凹以上的边缘几乎为垂直,直到中线以上的背突。

额突小, 齿形。额鬃 ♂5—6 根;♀3—5 根。后头鬃 3 列,依序为 1—3,2—4,5—6 根。眼鬃 3 根。

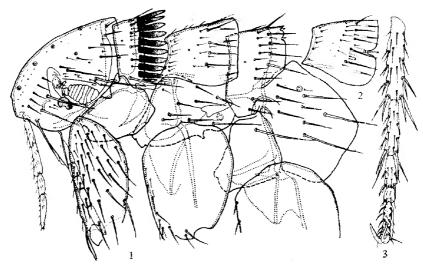


图 1-3 金沙江怪蚤 *P. jinshajiangensis* 新种,♀(副模) 1.头胸部; 2.中胸背板畸形; 3.后足附节。

<sup>\*</sup> 承云南省流行病研究所调查队的同志采集标本,杨晓东同志为插图复墨,柳支英同志审阅文稿,并提出意见。



图 1-0 室砂紅雀斑 1. phinapangensi 新科 4.0°变形节(正模); 5.♀变形节(配核); 6.♀VII 腹板变异; 7.肛刺; 8.交配囊(配模) (除注明者外为剧模)。

下唇鬚大多超出前足基节末端,少数仅达到末端。前胸栉刺两侧共 ♂18—20 根; ♀20—22 根。中胸颈 片内侧假鬃两侧共 ♂6,♀7—8 根,个别畸形如图 2。后胸背板端小刺两侧共 2—4 根。后足第 II 跗节 长于第 III、IV 节之和,其端长鬃多可达 IV 节中段或略短。臀前鬃 3 根。♂阳茎钩突短,端部不向下 钩而向上突。余见鉴别特征和附图。

正模 $\sigma$ , 配模 $\mathfrak{p}$ , 副模  $8\sigma\sigma$ ,  $14\mathfrak{p}$ , 均于 1965 年 4 和 8 月采自云南德钦金沙江畔的高原罗赛鼠 (Rattus losea celsus)。体长  $\sigma$ 1.6—2.0 毫米;  $\mathfrak{p}$ 2.4—3.4 毫米。标本存云南省流行病研究所和贵阳医学院。

## 长突怪蚤 Paradoxopsyllus longiprojectus 新种(图 9—15,25)

本新种公司动突及第 IX 腹板形态与金沙江怪蚤新种者接近,但其抱器突特长,其末端显然超出可动突(据此订名),可立即与本属各种区分。 9 第 VII 腹板后缘甚宽且无明显凹陷,与后弯怪蚤 [P. repandus (Rothschild, 1913)] 相似。 两者 9 性间区别: (1) 新种额鬃 4—6 根,多于后者的 1—3 根; (2) 后足第 II 跗节最长鬃仅达第 IV 节中部,后者接近或达到 V 节末端; (3) 第 VII 腹板侧鬃除主鬃列外,其前方另有短鬃 3—5 根,后者(据 Hopkins 和 Rothschild, 1971,图 596)除长鬃外无小鬃。

额突小,有的不甚明显。额鬃 1 列,♂5,♀4—6 根。眼鬃 3 根。后头鬃 3 列,依序为 1—3,3—4,5—6 根。下唇鬚末端可达到或略超过前足基节末端。 前胸栉刺两侧共 18—20 根。中胸颈片内侧假鬃两侧共 6—7 根。后胸背板端小刺两侧共 2—3 根。后足第 Ⅱ 跗节长于第 Ⅲ、Ⅳ 跗节之和,端长鬃较短。臀前鬃 3 根。♂阳茎钩突相似前一新种者,但更宽,端部更圆。余见鉴别特征和附图。

正模 $\sigma$ ,配模 $\mathfrak{P}$ ,副模  $1\sigma$ ,  $1\mathfrak{P}$ ,于 1957 年采自云南丽江野外鼠窝; 另副模  $1\sigma$ ,  $3\mathfrak{P}$ ,于 1958 年 采自云南鹤庆黄胸鼠 (Rattus flavipectus)。体长  $\sigma$ 2.5 毫米;  $\mathfrak{P}$ 2.4—2.8 毫米。标本存云南省流行病研究所。

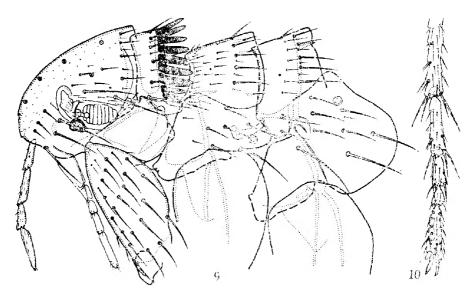


图 9-10 长突怪蚤 *P. longiprojectus* 新种,♀ 9.头胸部(副模); 10.后足跗节(配模)。

# 介中怪蚤 Paradoxopsyllus intermedius 新种 (图 16-23,26)

本新种以其6<sup>°</sup>9 VIII 背板鬃少,不成丛;可动突末段较宽,且略高于抱器突;其后缘基本是直的,前缘有中等大的前角与纳伦怪蚤(P. naryni Wagner, 1928)和刺怪蚤(P. spinosus Lewis, 1974)接近。但三者间有明显的区别。兹列如表 1,以资鉴别。

额突小,齿形。额鬃  $\sigma'$ 5—6 根, $\mathfrak P$ 2—3 根。后头鬃 2 或 3 列,依序为 0—1,1—2(3),5—6 根。下唇鬚末端大多短于前足基节末端(部分可达到或超过)。前胸栉刺两侧共  $\sigma'$ 19, $\mathfrak P$ 21—23 根。中胸颈片内侧假鬃两侧共 7—10 根。后胸背板端小刺两侧共 2—5 根。后足第  $\mathfrak II$  跗节长于第  $\mathfrak III$ 、 $\mathfrak IV$  节之和,其最

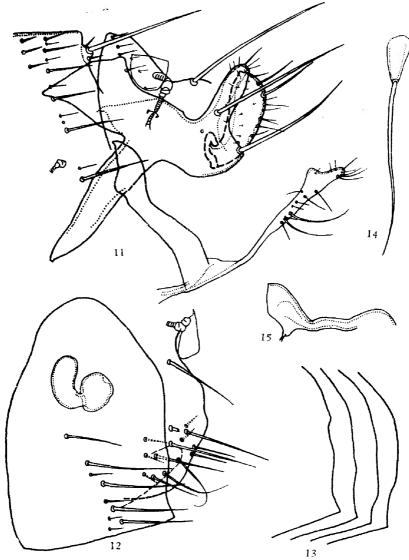


图 11-15 长突怪蚤 P. longiprojectus 新种 11.07变形节(正模); 12.2变形节; 13.2 VII 腹板变异(左 1 为配模); 14.肛刺; 15.交配囊(除注明者外为副模)。

#### 表 1

and the second s			
主要特征	介中怪蚤新科	钟 纳伦怪蚤	刺 怪 蚤
♂1.抱器突	末段钝指形,后缘在基节E 方弧凸或呈后角		末段钝指形 <b>,后缘在基节</b> 臼 <b>鬃</b> 上方有一大形 <b>锥凸</b>
2.可动突	前缘角突恰恰位于可动突 个别者略偏下		前缘角突特尖而大 <b>,显然</b> 高于可动突中线
3.第 IX 腹板后臂	中段后膨部长,长于后膨部 至末端的长度	部上界 中部后 <b>膨部短,等于</b> 后膨 部上界至末端的长度	基本上同介中怪蚤新种
4. 第 VII 背板后上角	多数有三角形短突,少数成或短小尖突,但骨化均弱,且不		有上翘的骨化尖突 <b>,为本</b> 种的重要特征
♀5.第 VII 腹板后缘	下为另一窓而略深的凹陷分  叶,上叶小而呈锥形,下腹叶ナ	} 为二下无凹陷,但在腹后端斜削, 大圆凸成为单一的、长而突出的亚 陷前有腹叶。后缘前无骨化部分	不深。 其下方的 上叶截断

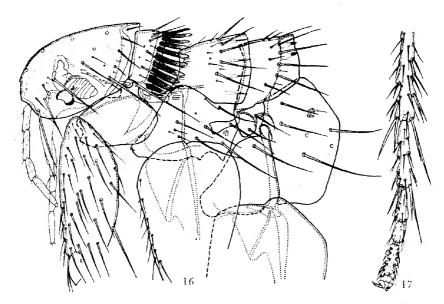


图 16-17 介中怪蚤 (P. intermedius) 新种,♀(配模) 16.头胸部; 17.后足跗节。

长端鬃♂者较长,达 V 节中部, ♀者达 IV 节末端左右。臀前鬃 ♂2, ♀3 根。余见鉴别特征和附图。

正模♂,配模♀,副模 7♂♂, 7♀♀,自大足鼠(Rattus nitidus);4♂♂,2♀♀,自松田鼠(Pitymys Ieucurus);2♂♂,自大林姫鼠(Apodemus latronum),均于1965年3—4月。另副模 3♂♂,自田姫鼠 (Apodemus agrarius),于1958年6月;1♂,自高原罗賽鼠,于1965年10月。全部标本均采于云南中甸。体长♂2.6—3.1毫米;♀2.9—3.7毫米。标本存云南省流行病研究所和贵阳医学院。

# THREE NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PARADOXOPSYLLUS*MIYAJIMA & KOIDZUMI, 1909 (SIPHONAPTERA: LEPTOPSYLLIDAE)

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### Paradoxopsyllus jinshajiangensis sp. nov.

Diagnosis: The new species resembles P. grenieri Klein, 1963, but could be distinguished by: male. 1. The movable process being almost equal in width from middle to apex, with a prominent anterior apical angle, and the lower 2/3 of posterior margin straight. In P. grenieri, the movable process being gradually narrowed from middle toward apex, without prominent anterior apical angle, and the posterior margin obviously convex. 2. Acetabular bristle situated on the posterior ventral angle of the

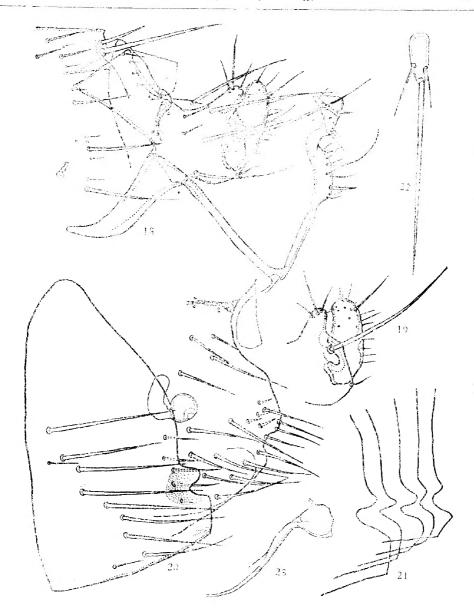


图 18-23 介中怪蚤 (P. intermedius) 新种(除注明者外为副模)

18.♂变形节; 19.♂拘器突及可动突(正模); 20.♀变形节(配模); 21.♀第 VII 腹板变异; 22.肛刺(配模); 23.交配囊(配模)。

clasper instead of on the upper margin of the acetabulum. 3. Mid-portion of distal arm of IX sternite with no trace of any expansion and with some short bristles sparsely distributed on its posterior margin. The apical portion of the distal arm extending posteriorly instead of anteriorly. Female, apex of VII sternite with a shallow sinus, above which the margin being sloping instead of straight and verical.

Holotype & allotype & and paratypes & & d, 14 & P, all collected from Deqin, Yunnan, off Rattus losea celsus, April and August, 1965. Body length, male, 1.6—2.0 mm, female, 2.4—3.4 mm.

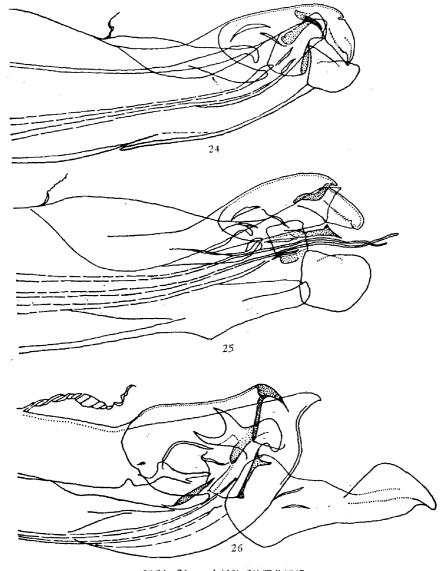


图 24-26 三个新种分的阳茎端部

24. 金沙江怪蚤 (P. jinshajiangensis) 新种(正模);

- 25.长突怪蚤 (P. longiprojectus) 新种(正模);
- 26.介中怪蚤 (P. intermedius) 新种(副模)。

# Paradoxopsyllus longiprojectus sp. nov.

Diagnosis: P. longiprojectus sp. nov. is near to P. jinshajiangensis sp. nov., but the process of clasper is especially long, its apex extending beyond the apex of the movable process, hence it is named. Female, apex of VII sternite very wide more or less straight and without sinus, somewhat resembles to P. repandus (Roths., 1913). It could be distinguished from the later by the chaetotaxity, i.e. there are 4—6 frontal bristles instead of 1—3; the apical bristles of hind tarsus II reach only to middle of the fourth, instead of reaching to apex of the V and VII sternite with 3—5 short

additional bristles anterior to the main row.

Holotype  $\circlearrowleft$ , allotype  $\circlearrowleft$  and paratypes  $1 \circlearrowleft$  and  $1 \circlearrowleft$  were collected from Lijiang, Yunnan, *Rattus* nest in 1957. Other paratypes,  $1 \circlearrowleft$  and  $3 \backsim$  from Heqing, Yunnan, *R. flavipectus* in 1958. Body length, male 2.5 mm, female, 2.4-2.8 mm.

## Paradoxopsyllus intermedius sp. nov.

Diagnosis: The new species is closely related to *P. naryni* Wagner, 1928 and *P. spinosus* Lewis, 1974. It could be separeted from them by the following characteristics: 1. frontal row, male with 5—6, female with 2—3 bristles. 2. Male, process of clasper, finger-like with blunt ends, its posterior margin has an angle above the acetabulum. The anterior angle of the movable process situated just at or occaionally below the middle of the process. The mid-posterior expanded portion of the distal arm of IX sternite is longer than the apical portion, instead of being shorter. 3. Female, The VII sternite is distinctive from the other two species. Its apical margin is divided by a conspicuous sinus into a conical upper lobe and a wide truncat lower lobe, and with a sclerotized area in front of the sinus. Above the upper lobe there is a more or less shallow sinus.

Holotype &, allotype & and paratypes, 7 & and 7 & from Rattus nitidus; 4 & and 2 & from Pitymys leucurus; 2 & from Apodemus latronum, all collected in March-April, 1965; 3 & from A. agrarius, June, 1958; 1 & from Rattus losea celsus, in October 1965, all from Zhongdian, Yunnan. Body length: male, 2.6—3.1 mm, female, 2.9—3.7 mm.

Holotypes and allotypes of the above 3 new species are deposited in the Research Institute of Epidemic Diseases of Yunnan and the paratypes are deposited in this institute and in Kweiyang Medical College.